

Dominican Republic
*Internal boundaries*Two new provinces created in the Dominican Republic 51

The Dominican Republic created two new first-order administrative divisions, the provincias of Salcedo and Sánchez Ramírez, on 16 August 1952. The town of Salcedo was designated the capital of Provincia Salcedo. This provincia was formed by taking the comunes of Salcedo and Tenares from Provincia Espaillat, and the sección of La Jagua from Provincia La Vega. *La Jagua was elevated to the status of a distrito municipal. + name changed to Villa Tapia.*

The town of Cotuí became the capital of the Provincia de Sánchez Ramírez.

This provincia was composed from the común of Cotuí and the distrito municipal of Cevicos, both of Provincia Duarte, and the sección of La Piña, of Provincia

La Vega. *The distrito municipal of Cevicos became a comien. the sección of La Piña was raised to the status of a distrito municipal, and its name changed to Fantino.*

For purposes of the general elections ^{on} 16 May 1952, these territorial reforms became effective on 8 March 1952; for all other purposes, 16 August 1952 was the effective date.

The law creating the two new provincias also elevated various secciones to distritos municipales, and various distritos municipales to comunes. Thus, as of 16 August 1952, the Dominican Republic consisted of ^{the Distrito de Santo Domingo} 22 provincias, 69 comunes, 15 distritos municipales, and approximately 1,600 secciones.

Territorial divisions of the Dominican Republic and some recent changes

first-order

The administrative divisions of the Dominican Republic include the National District of Santo Domingo, in which the capital city is located, and 22 provinces. the city of Ciudad Trujillo and The National District consists of 25 sections. The provinces are subdivided into communes, and they, in turn, are further subdivided into municipal districts and sections. (A municipal district always includes an urban settlement or, at least, a cluster of houses; a section is strictly a rural, dispersed-settlement territorial unit.)

There are now 22 provinces within the Dominican Republic, an increase of 10 during the past fifteen years. As of 16 August 1952, the provinces were subdivided into 69 communes, 15 municipal districts, and approximately 1,600 sections.

The newest provinces, Salcedo and Sánchez Ramírez, were created as of 16 August 1952. Salcedo was formed by taking the communes of Salcedo and Tenares from Espaillat Province, and the section of La Jagua from La Vega Province. La Jagua was elevated to the status of a municipal district, and its name changed to Villa Tapia. The town of Salcedo was designated the capital of Salcedo Province.

The Province of Sánchez Ramírez was composed from the commune of Cotuí and the municipal district of Cevicos, both of Duarte Province, and the section of La Piña, of La Vega Province. The municipal district of Cevicos became a commune; the section of La Piña was raised to the status of a municipal district, and its name changed to Fantino. The town of Cotuí was designated the capital of the Province of Sánchez Ramírez.

Other territorial changes included the elevation of the municipal district of Pedro Santana, San Rafael Province, to the status of commune, and the combination of La Guama de Guanabano and Hato Vieja to form a new municipal district, named Cayetano Germosen, in La Vega Province.

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